THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, September 15, 1807. No. 1095.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County, ss.

LIST of CAUSES in the Circuit Court of said County, for trial at October Term, 1807.

John Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*Samuel Sinclair*
William M'Coy	*vs*	*Alexander Simrall*
William Amberson	*vs*	*Sam. Jackson et al.*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*George Thompson*
George Lowry & al.	*vs*	*William Miles*
Arthur Gardner for use of Joseph M'Goffin & son	*vs*	*Hugh Boyl et al.*
Michael Smith	*vs*	*Henry Nyman*
Les. of Eben. Denny	*vs*	*John Fowler*
George Morgan	*vs*	*William Turnbull*
Lessee of John Goodright et al.	*vs*	*Alexander Burns*
Gowan Bell pro ami	*vs*	*James Sprott*
Joseph Rench	*vs*	*William Steel*
Abraham Brinkin	*vs*	*Fras. Warmkittle*
Lessee of the heirs of Samuel Purviance	*vs*	*Simon Holdringer*
Lessee of Wm. Cecill	*vs*	*Samuel Scott*
Stephen Wiley	*vs*	*William Gazzam*
John B. C. Lucas	*vs*	*Dunning M'Nair*
Same	*vs*	*Edward M'Ewen*
Wm. Brown, jr. asg. of Robert Willibg	*vs*	*Joseph Hennon*
Francis Draine	*vs*	*David Sutton*
Lessee of the heirs of William M'Mahan	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Holmes & Harriot	*vs*	*Valentine & Thompson*
John M'Cully	*vs*	*Samuel Deirman*
James Adams	*vs*	*Ephraim Pentland*
Lessee of Philip Winbiddle et al.	*vs*	*Jacob Conrad*
John Wilkins, jr.	*vs*	*Ephraim Pentland*
Les. of Jas. Robinson	*vs*	*Robert Simpson Joseph & William*
John Jackson	*vs*	*Davis sh. bail of Peter Brawner*
Les. of J. Wilkins, jr.	*vs*	*John Allenton*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Clk. Ct. Ct*

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of unseated Land, containing 310 acres and 140 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. situate on Forbes's old road and a branch of Turtle creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, is offered for Sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms of payment. It lies 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, and nearly equidistant from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The great road from Pittsburgh, by the way of New-Alexandria to Frankstown, and which, it is expected, will be the course of the great turnpike by the northern rout, passes through the tract. The land is of a good quality with a large proportion of bottom, and several fine springs near the best situations for building. The purchaser paying a fourth part of the price which may be agreed upon, giving the land as security and paying the interest annually, will be allowed any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder. This land was surveyed as early as the 17th June 1769;—it is clear of incumbrances, and a good title will be given.

Mr. JOHN LITLE, inn-keeper, on the Frankstown road, whose land it adjoins, will shew the tract.

Also, Lot No. 162, in the First District of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres and allowance. Good merchantable Whiskey will be received in payment for this tract, delivered at Pittsburgh in a safe place of storage, at the cash market price. An indisputable title will be given on delivery of the whiskey, or payment of the purchase money, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. Apply to

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
27th August, 1807.

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, *Jeremiah Osborn*, Attorney at Law, late of the village of Troy, has been charged with the commission of a Rape upon the body of *Hannah Harrington*, his indented servant girl, aged about eleven years; and whereas, on process being issued, the said Jeremiah escaped to parts unknown; and whereas at a general meeting of the inhabitats of this village, the offence of which the said Jeremiah stands charged is considered a crime of the deepest dye, and in the opinion of the said meeting of the utmost importance that the said Jeremiah be brought to trial; it was, thereupon,

Resolved, That effective measures for arresting the said Jeremiah should be taken, and that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

In pursuance of said Resolution, the Committee promise to pay to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Jeremiah, and lodge him in the goal of this village, the sum of *Three Hundred Dollars*.

GERSHAM RICHARDS,
Chairman of the Committee.

EBENEZER FOOT, Sec'y.

Troy, (N. Y.) July 10, 1807.

N. B. The above named Jeremiah is about 23 years of age, nearly six feet high, dark complexion, and a thin habit.

☞ The several printers in the United States are requested to insert the above.

PROPOSALS
BY
J. BERRY,
FOR PUBLISHING
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER,
TO BE ENTITLED
The Minerva.

Conditions.

THE MINERVA, shall be Printed on a good Paper, and New Type, and its size shall be equal to any paper printed in the Western Country. The price of this paper will be *Two Dollars* a year—*One Dollar* to be paid on the delivery of the First Number, and the other at the end of six months. When sent by post, the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for *One Dollar*, and every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents, those of a greater length in proportion.

The greatest exertion will be used to render the MINERVA worthy the patronage of an enlightened people. *Foreign & Domestic Intelligence*, will be selected with care and impartiality, and pieces of a *Miscellaneous nature* shall occasionally occupy the columns of the MINERVA.....*Essays* on political subjects, when written with moderation shall always receive a place in the MINERVA.....and as it will be the great object of the Editor to render his paper useful, he will thankfully receive communications on any subject tending to the information or amusement of his readers.

The Publication will commence about the first of October. Gentlemen who wish to Patronize this undertaking will honor us with their Names as early as convenient.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this Office.

A number of well finished Stills, made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Pittsburgh, August 29th, 1807.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE has authorised me to make known, that he will receive propositions for the Sale of all or any part of his property in Market Street, 100 feet by 60, with the buildings thereon.

ANDREW WATSON.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

HAS FOR SALE,

At the corner of Front and Market Streets

PITTSBURGH,

GUN POWDER of the first quality, in casks
Castings, pig-lead and patent shot
Salt and salt petre by the barrel
James River and Kentucky tobacco
Young hyson tea of the first quality
Loaf, Muscovado and country sugar
Silver-mounted swords
Epaulets and plated castors
Irish linens and German sheetings
India muslins and long nankeens, 1st chop
China mantle ornaments and China plates
Also 100 M. first quality joint shingles, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

August 3, 1807.

I have seen in the public papers my name mentioned as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. This is to inform my friends that I decline running at the ensuing election.

JOHN FRICHMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1807.

WILLIAM WOODS,

Of Pittsburgh, is the Federal and Constitutional Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE*,

At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

July, 7th 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & and a half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionaly be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acqcisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 29.

The Swedish schr. Juliana, Pennington, in 24 days frhm Aux-Cayes, has arrived at Baltimore.—The captain reports, that "a revolt had taken place in Petion's army, 2000 of his men had joined gen. Yapou; the whole island was in confusion, and all intercourse between the different ports cut off. Spoke nothing.—Was chased into the capes by a British two-decker. A frigate and a 74 lay inside, the pilot says they bring to every thing.

We are informed that gen. Turreau, the French minister near the United States, who is now in this city, on hearing the report that the pirate had seized on the Othello and been countenanced and assisted by the commander of the Patriot, immediately sent down a commission to enquire into the business, with the express declaration that if they had in any way connived at or aided the attack on the Othello, the guilty should be immediately delivered up to the government of the United States, to be proceeded against agreeably to the laws of this country. Capt. Comegys, we understand, has gone down with these instructions.

SHIP OTHELLO.

[*From the Baltimore American of Saturday.*]

The subjoined statement will be read with interest. There seems to be no doubt of the piratical intentions of the crew of the buccaneering schooner that seized the Othello.—The principal point in doubt is, the assistance given by the Patriot. And as the captain of the plunderer contradicted himself with respect to the information he said he had received relative to the Othello's having British property on board, his evidence is very exceptionable with respect to receiving a supply of men from captain Krohm. At least, after so palpably contradicting himself, would not be held of much weight in a court of justice.

CAPT. GLOVER's STATEMENT.

Particulars of the detention of the ship Othello, Russel Glover, master, in the Chesapeake Bay, by a French privateer.

The above ship sailed from Liverpool on the 29th June, with cargo of dry goods, bound to Baltimore. August 17th, being 49 days out, took a pilot off the capes of Virginia, the wind being light and contrary for several days, did not make much way—on the 22d, it blowed fresh from the Northward, the Pilot thought best to anchor in the mouth of the Patuxent—that evening seeing a schooner come down and anchor close by, supposing her from Baltimore, I sent my mate on board to enquire for a newspaper, who informed him that he had not one, and that there were no arrivals for several days. The schooner Three Sisters lying close by, he went on board, and was informed by captain Rick, that in his opinion he was not from Baltimore, but was a smuggler. About 8 o'clock, an officer boarded me from the French ship Patriot, lying in the Patuxent. After enquiring the news from Europe, what British vessels were off the capes; he requested some newspapers and departed politely.—About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d I got under weigh and stood up; shortly after I perceived the schooner Three Sisters, and the the privateer under weigh and standing up also—at 9 o'clock, wind and tide being ahead, the pilot brought the ship to anchor off Sharp's island. During the night, as I have since been informed by the watch on deck, the privateer worked round us, and at one time was alongside; when being asked what he wanted, sheered off and made no reply, but came to anchor under the ship's stern.

At day light the next morning, while the crew were employed in getting up the anchor, I heard a noise on deck, and on my going up was informed by the mate and pilot, that the privateer had fired several bullets at us. I immediately took my trumpet, and hailed to know what he wanted; I told the pilot to continue heaving the anchor, when he immediately worked to windward, fearing I should run him down, as he afterwards said—having brought his vessel within pistol shot, all his men fired two rounds each, while I was engaged in hailing him; they must have taken good aim, as several of the balls lodged very near, and one passed through the mate's hat.—While my men were employed lowering the boat, he kept up a continual cry, "haste, haste, or I'll fire again." On my going alongside, I asked if he was a pirate; he replied not, and wished to to know if any one was killed; saying, "I am no pirate, but a French privateer from Guadaloupe;" then demanded my papers which he examined superficially and declared my ship a good prize, for having British manufactured goods on board: my boat was immediately filled with his men, armed with guns, pistols, swords, knives, &c. and after demanding my keys, proceeded on board the ship, leaving me behind; he then ordered all the crew below, placing two centinels over them, and told the pilot to take the ship to sea, for which he should receive four hundred dollars, but on his objecting, was ordered to do so at his peril; they then commenced to examine all trunks, &c. in the cabin, and used to great excess, provisions, porter, &c. &c.

About 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I was permitted to go on board the ship, he having my papers in possession; on my going below I told that I supposed he intended to plunder; when

he replied no, and returned my keys, saying he was sorry he could not prevent his men from destroying my cabin stores, and assured me that no person on board should loose any property: looking under my pillow for my watch, I discovered it was taken, and having demanded it, he ordered one of his men to restore it. I then opened my chest where I had a considerable sum of money, when he told me he examined that himself and nothing would be missing, which was the case. I was then abruptly ordered on board the schr. he declaring the ship a good and lawful prize, and said he would take her to Guadaloupe. On my requesting permission to remain on board, he replied I should not, but that all, excepting myself, should, and that he would take care to protect his prize. I then went on board the privateer, where I was detained until 8 o'clock next morning; the ship being at anchor off the Patomac, the wind ahead, and seeing no prospect whatever of getting out before he might be detected, he said he was very sorry he detained me so long, but being positively informed of my having English property on board, he wished to discover it if possible.

On demanding his authority, he said he was told so by captain Rich, which he afterwards denied; saying it was on board the French ship Patriot he heard it, and that he saw the newspapers I gave the officer who boarded me; he further said, that he had been supplied by fifteen men by the commander of the said ship, being short of hands, which I believe to be correct, as one of the men told the mate and pilot that he was with the officer who boarded me from the ship. After apologising for firing on me, saying he could not prevent his men, least they would use violence on himself and other officers. He proposed to liberate the ship, provided I would give a certificate declaring he did not plunder or act improperly, which I refused; but finding I had no other alternative, was obliged to comply—he further insisted on Mr. Harden, a passenger on board, to certify to the truth thereof; this being accomplished, he delivered up my papers, and permitted me to proceed, after being detained 28 hours, and the ship carried from Sharp's Island to Point Look-Out.

RUSSELL GLOVER.

From the information which we have obtained, relative to the crew of the Pirate which boarded the Othello, (says the Baltimore Fed. Gaz.) the following appears to be the result. Of the pirate's crew, *five* were last evening brought up from Annapolis; *three* were taken on board of their boat by the detachment commanded by captain Porter, J. Sterret and S. Sterret, and brought to town yesterday; this morning lieut. Calhoun returned with the 4 who escaped in a small boat from the pirate schr.—These 12 men are in the hands of the civil authority, to be proceeded against agreeable to the forms of law.

The four last taken, lieut. Calhoun found on board the French ship Patriot, to which they had fled from their own vessel; and in this ship they were in irons. We are informed that commodore Khrom, having obtained from capt. Comegys (who we before stated to have gone down with instructions from gen. Turreau) the character and an account of the conduct of these men, had ordered them to be thus secured. It is supposed that three of the men brought by lieut. Calhoun, are the principals.

The Baltimore Evening Post says:—"Among the crew taken, are the owner, captain and mate, of the schooner."

[*From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.*]

We are happy at being able to announce to the public the return of the detachments of volunteers under the command of Captains Sterrett, in conjunction with Captain Porter, which went in pursuit of the pirate that attempted to carry off the Othello.—The expedition has been successful; and the schr. and three of the buccanneering crew were yesterday brought up to our harbor; the men are safely lodged in our goal.

When capt. Porter came within sight of her, four of the pirates were seen to take to their boat and make off to shore, from which they were not deterred by a gun that was fired at them. Five others of the gang, who had gone to Annapolis for the purpose of procuring provisions, have also been arrested.

The corps of riflemen that went down the bay to aid in taking the schooner, have landed near Patuxent, and gone in pursuit of those who made their escape to land.

We have a report (says the N. E. Palladium) that a new Admiral has arrived at Antigua from England, with orders "not to molest or interrupt American vessels."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated 29th July, received per the brig Admiral Berkley, arrived at Baltimore.

"Arrived in good health in the midst of the rejoicings on account of the defeat of Petion's army, which was completely beaten at Gonaives. Some of the ruins of it, joined to a few fresh troops, were daring enough to land at Port de Paix; the President, Christophe, surrounded them, and more than 350 of them perished there; about 70 of them were brought here prisoners, and a few are dispersed in the woods about Jean Rabel, where they are hunted up like hares.

A few days since Petion very narrowly escaped being arrested. The troops of the President, H. Christophe, are in possession of every post as far as Cul de Sac, 3 leagues from Port au Prince, where the army is encamped; there is every prospect that Petion will be obliged to leave the Island in less than a month.

"*August* 14.

"Leogane, Petit and Grand Goave, are in insurrection against Petion, and are marching against Port au Prince on one side, while the troops from the North are in the Cul de Sac on the other side. The mountains of Jeremie are also in insurrection in favor of President Christophe. You may rely on these facts."

NEW-YORK, *September* 1.

Captain Remmonds, from Elsineur, informs us that the day before he sailed the second division of the British fleet passed the Sound.

From Montevideo.—By the Whampoa, in 62 days from Montevideo, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a file of the "Southern Star," (published at that place) down to the 21st of June.

Admiral Murray's squadron, with 9000 troops under Gen. Crawford, had arrived at that place—but another fleet expected from England had not arrived.

A victory was obtained over the Spanish army of 2000 men under the command Col. Elis, strongly posted at St. Pedro.

The official dispatch from Gen. Whitelock, dated June 10, states that "the enemy had his front secured by a deep and marshy river, and defended by six pieces of cannon. The difficulties of the position were however, overcome by the bravery of the British troops, consisting only of 950 men: and they completely routed the enemy, with the loss of 120 killed, and a great many wounded, leaving in our possession a standard, 6 pieces of ordnance, near 300 stand of arms, with a quantity of ammunition and ordnance stores, and 105 prisoners. The 2d in command (Lt. Col. Juan Baptiste Raymond) one major, two captains, and two lieutenants, are among the prisoners. The British in this affair had only 2 men killed 23 wounded.—But we are sorry to add, that major Gardner and an assistant surgeon Turner were slightly wounded by the explosion of our ammunition cart, after the action was over."

The British troops were commanded by Col. Pack. So far from the intelligence of Montevideo being retaken by the Spaniards being true, Capt. Bourne informs that a British fleet with a reinforcement of 5000 men from the cape of Good Hope, under Admiral Murray, sailed the 21st June from Montevideo for Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of retaking that place. It was expected that Buenos-Ayres would fall an easy prey to the English. The whole force gone against that place was 10,000 men under the command by Gen. Whitelocke.

NEW-ORLEANS, *July* 31.

The Conchatto Indians, who are settled on the Sabine river, have lately killed two Americans, near Natchitoches, and threatened to commit further hostility. The Conchattos alike with the other tribes west of the Mississippi, pay great attention to the advice of the Caddos, whose chief is said to be the most influential Indian on this side the river Grande.—The Governor of this territory has sent addresses to the Conchattos and to the Caddo chief.

Latest from England.

IMPORTANT.

NEW-YORK, *August* 31.

By the ship Cato, Capt. Coit, arrived here yesterday in 40 days from Hull, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 12th of July, containing the important intelligence, that after several successful and bloody battles, Bonaparte had compelled the Russians to ask for an armistice. Previous to agreeing to an armistice, Konigsberg, Memel, &c. surrendered to the French arms.

The American treaty bill was brought up from the Commons to the House of Lords, and read the first time the 8th ult.

Two French sail of the line and four frigates made their escapes from Rochefort on the 8th June.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon the 6th June. Several houses were much damaged, and the city thrown into the utmost confusion. But few lives were lost.—The shock was also felt at St. Ubes, Oporto, &c.

LONDON, *July* 11.

Mr. Purviance, the secretary to the American minister in this country, who was sent over to America with the treaty between this country and the United States, is arrived at Falmouth. He has, we understand, brought the treaty back.

A mail from Tonningen arrived last night, and another this morning. The latter has brought Hamburgh papers to the 5th instant. Paris papers to the 3d inclusive are also arrived, containing the 80th bulletin from the Grand Army, dated from Tilsit on the 19th. The advices from the armies by the Hamburgh papers are of the 22d ult. The armistice was signed on the 21st between the prince Lastanow on the part of Russia, and Berthier on the part of France. The prisoners taken on each side are to be exchanged immediately. Plenipotentiaries have also been appointed to negociate a peace between the two countries. The accounts in the German papers state the losses of the Russians in the late battles to have been very great indeed. Two transports belonging to the first division of the expedition arrived at Elsineur on the 20th: the remainder were expected immediately; but a report prevailed at Tonningen, as will be seen by the following letters, which were received just before our paper was put to press, that the transport would not be permitted to pass the Sound:—

We are all in alarm, the Consul having ordered all British vessels to depart, and place themselves under the protection of men of war at Wollerwick. A report at this instant prevails that our expedition is stopped at the Sound.

The mails and French papers arrived at so late an hour that we have not time to comment upon their contents to-day. The following are the important articles brought by them:

COPENHAGEN, *June* 30.

Yesterday arrived at Elsineur two English transports of the expedition, one of which had on board 24 hussars of the German legion with some officers. Fifty-three ships, with 1500 hussars and horses, besides others, will follow them immediately; they will all go to Stralsund. These last days no ships are arrived here from Konigsberg or Memel, we are therefore deprived of later advices from thence, neither have we received the particulars of the battle near Friedland.

TILSIT, *June* 9.

Dear Friend,—I am now come after a fatiguing march of fifteen days, to the borders of Russia upon the banks of the Niemen. During these fifteen days we have fought three skirmishes and two battles, with all possible success. I cannot give the particulars thereof, as they would be too long; I leave it to the newspapers to inform you thereof. All I can tell you is that the Russians have never been beaten so dreadfully. This moment the army is no stronger than our van-guard, such a number of men have been killed of them. I assure you that not many prisoners of them have been taken. I estimate their loss in the two battles to 25 or 30,000 men. I can speak with knowledge thereof, for I have been about, upon the field of battle, where the dead were so heaped one upon another, that they might have served me as a writing desk, if on that day I had had materials about me.—*Hamburgh Correspondenten of July* 4.

TILSIT, *June* 22.

Yesterday an armistice was concluded here between the prince of Neufchatel, Major-General of the Grand Army, as plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, and the prince Lastanow, of Koscow, General Lieutenant Great Cross, &c. as plenipotentiary of his majesty the Emperor of Russia, in order to negociate in the interim a peace. If this should not take place, hostilities can only begin again after a month's previous notice. Commissaries are meanwhile appointed to exchanged the prisoners man for man, and rank for rank; and plenipotentiaries have been named to treat for and conclude the peace between the two great nations.—*Hamburgh Correspondent.*

Cosel surrendered by capitulation on the 18th of June.

Glatz, in Silesia, surrendered by capitulation on the 15th of June.

An article from Vienna, June 24th says,—"According to accounts from Constantinople of the 3d inst. Sultan Selim is dead; but of this we have no official confirmation."

From the Paris papers.

EIGHTIETH BULLETIN.

Of the Grand Army.

TILSIT, *June* 19.

During the time that the French army signalized themselves on the field of battle in Friedland, the grand duke of Berg arrived before Konigsberg, and takes in flank the corps of the army commanded by gen. Lestocq.

On the 10th marshal Soult found at Creutzberg the Prussian rear guard; the division of Milhaud's dragoons makes a fine charge, defeats the Prussian cavalry and takes several pieces of cannon.

On the 11th the enemy was compelled to shut himself up in Konigsberg: about noon two of the enemy's columns which had been cut off appeared before that place with a view of entering it: six pieces of cannon, and from three to four thousand men who composed this troop were taken, all the suburbs of Konigsberg were rased, and a considerable number of prisoners were made.

The result of all these affairs is between four and five thousand prisoners and 15 pieces of cannon.

On the 15th and 16th marshal Soult's corps was occupied before the entrenchments of Konigsberg, but the advance of the main body of the army towards Wehlau, obliges the enemy to evacuate Konigsberg, and this place falls into our hand.

The stores found at Konigsberg are immense; two hundred large vessels from Russia are still loaded in the port. There was much more wine and brandy than we had reason to expect.

A brigade of the division of St. Hillaire advanced before Pillau to form the seige of that place, and general Rapp has sent off from Dantzick a column ordered to go by the Nehrung, to raise before Pullau a battery which may shut up the Haff. Vessels manned by the marines of the guard render us masters of this small sea. On the 17th, the emperor transfered his head quarters to the farm of Druska, near Vilein Sherin. On the 18th, he advanced them to Sgairgiren; and on the 19th he entered Tilsit. The grand duke of Berg, at the head of the greater part of the light cavalry, some divisions of dragoons and curiassiers, has followed the enemy these 3 last days and done him much injury. The fifth regiment of hussars distinguished itself. The Cossacks were repeatedly routed, and suffered considerably in these different charges.

We had a few killed and wounded, among the latter is the chief d'escadra, Picton, aid-de-camp to the grand duke of Berg.

After the passage of the Pregel opposite to Wehlau, a drummer was charged by a Cossack at full gallop, the Cossack takes his lance to pierce the drummer, but the latter preserved his presence of mind, takes his lance from him, disarms the Cossack and pursues him.

A singular circumstance, which excited the laughter of the soldier, occurred; for the first time, near Tilsit, where a cloud of Cossacks was seen fighting with arrows. We are sorry for those who give the preference to the ancient arms to those of the moderns; but nothing is more laughable than the effects of those arms against our muskets.

Marshal Davoust, at the head of the third corps, defiled by Laman, fell upon the enemy's rear-guard, and made 2,000 prisoners.

Marshal Ney arrived on the 17th at Insterbourgh, and there took one hundred wounded and the enemy's magazines which were considerable.

The woods and villages are full of straggling Russians, sick or wounded. The loss of the Russian army is enormous, it has not with it more than sixty pieces of cannon. The rapidity of our marches prevents us from being able as yet to ascertain how many pieces we have taken, but it is supposed that the number exceeds a hundred and twenty.

Near Tilsit the annexed notes, numbered 1 and 2 were transmitted to the grand duke of Berg, and afterwards the Russian prince lieut. gen. Labanoff passed the Niemen and had a conference for an hour with the prince of Neufchatel.

The enemy burnt, in great hase, the bridge of Tilsit, over the Niemen, and appeared to be continuing his retreat into Russia. We are on the confines of that empire. The Neimen opposite Tilsit is somewhat broader than the Seine. From the left bank we see a cloud of Cossacks, who form the rear-guard of the enemy on the right bank.

Hostilities have already ceased.

What remained to the king of Prussia is conquered. That unfortunate prince has only in his power the country situate between the Neimen and Memel. The greatest part of his army or rather of the division of his troops is deserting, being unwilling to go into Russia.

The emperor of Russia remained three weeks at Tilsit with the king of Prussia. On receiving advice of the battle of Friedland, they both left the place with the utmost haste.

No. I.

The General in Chief Bennigsen to his Excellency the Prince Bagration.

After the torrents of blood which have lately flowed in battles as sanguinary as frequently repeated, I could wish to assuage the evils of this destructive war, by proposing an armistice before we enter into a conflict, into a new war, perhaps still more terrible than the former.—I request you, prince, to make known to the chiefs of the French army this intention on my part, of which the consequences may have effects the more salutary, as a general congress has already been proposed, and may prevent a useless effusion of human-blood. You will afterwards transmit to me the result of your proceeding; and believe me to be, with the most distinguished consideration,

Your excellency's most humble,
And most obedient servant,
(Signed) B. BENNIGSEN.

No. II.

General,—The general commander in chief has addressed to me a letter relative to the orders which his excellency has received from his Majesty the Emperor, directing me to communicate to you its contents. I think I cannot better comply with his intentions than by transmitting you the original. I request you at the same time to send me your answer, and accept the assurrance of the high consideration with which I am, General,

Your most humble and most obt. servant,
June 18. BAGRATHION.

Banks of the Elbe, July, 2.

Some private letters state that the French entered Memel before the conclusion of the armistice, and the Grand Duke Constantine has been at the French Head Quarters.—*L'Abeille du Nord, 3d July.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, September 15, 1807.

☞ The Annual Exhibition, and Commencement of Graduates in Jefferson College, will take place on Thursday the 24th inst.

Canonsburgh, 8th Sept. 1807.

Extract of a letter dated Natchitoches, July 2.

"Captain Pike, Doctor Robinson, and six men of their party, arrived here the evening of the 30th ultimo. They left St. Louis the 15th July 1806, ascended the Missouri, were at the Ozage and Pannis Republic Nations, from thence crossed over to the Arkansa, explored that river to its source, which they found interlocked with some branches of the River Grande, where they fell in with a party of Spanish Soldiers, who, had heard of, and were in search of them, by whom they were conducted to St. a Fee, from thence to Chewawa, Montclova, St. Antonio, Nacogdoches, &c.—From the notes they have in possession, no doubt they will be able to make important communications."

IMPORTANT.

ALBANY, *Aug.* 28.—After a considerable number of this day's paper had been printed, we were favoured, by the politeness of a gentleman, with the following important article, and stop the press to insert it.

Extract of a letter from Geneva to a gentleman in this city, dated Aug. 22.

We have just received intelligenee, that the Indians have been committing depredations in the neighbourhood of Detroit, and massacred several of the inhabitants; and that the people in the vicinity were flying to the fort for protection. This intelligence came in a letter from Judge Porter, who resides on the Niagara River, to his brother Col. Porter in Canandaigua. If this be the case (as I am apprehensive it is) our company will have to march sooner than they expected.

From Quebec, August 3.—It is probable that our neighbours, who seem to hold the conquest of Canada as an easy task, are not apprized that in addition to our regulars, the return of our militia give 60,000. But were such a conquest practicable, for whom would they conquer, (did Great Britain not think it worth her while to reconquer it,) not for themselves, but for France; and should France repossess Canada what would become of the states.

TILSIT, now occupied by the advanced guard of the French armies, is a large, rich, commercial town of Lithuanian Prussia. The castle was probably built in the 13th century, and it was not until the year 1752, that the place obtained the privileges of a city. The river Memel some times called the Niemen, washes the North side of the town, and by this stream, its advantageous trade in corn, linseed and provisions in general, is maintained with Konigsberg.

From the Richmond Argus.

Trial of Aaron Burr.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS IN THE TRIAL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

A numerous audience assembled for the purpose of hearing the truly important opinion about to be pronounced by the Chief Justice of the United States.

About forty minutes after eleven o'clock, the Judges took their seats.

The *Chief Justice* delivered in writing the opinion of the court, which was uncommonly lengthy, learned and argumentative. Two hours and a half were consumed in reading it. The result was in favor of the motion made by Col. *Burr* and his counsel, to exclude the evidence. The doctrines expressed and maintained with great ingenuity and logical accuteness were in substance, that, although it was admitted and declared to be law that the actual *presence* at the scene of action of a person concerned in an act of levying war against the United States is not necessary to constitute him a traitor; yet a person not present, but at such a distance from the spot where the overt act is committed as not to be able personally to cooperate with or assist those who actually perform it, (his criminality consisting only in his advising and procuring the treasonable assemblage of men, or in his being engaged in league with them) must be *specially* indicted; and that no evidence against such person is admissible on a *general* indictment charging the levying of war against the United States, at a certain time and place, when and where he is proved or admitted by the counsel for the prosecution to have been absent—that treason in levying war against the United States, may be perpetrated without the employment of *actual* force; but not without the *appearance* of force; that therefore the persons assembled for a treasonable purpose must be armed, or arrayed in a warlike or threatening manner, and must display a force in some degree proportionate to the object intended to be accomplished; or, by their conduct *when assembled*, evince their design to execute a treasonable enterprize.—Such parts of the opinion in the case of *Bollman* and *Swartwout* as appeared to convey an opposite doctrine were explained and declared to have been misunderstood by the counsel for the U. S. tho' the language of that opinion was acknowledged to have been equivocal and inaccurate in some respects. Whether the evidence was sufficient to charge the persons who were present at Blannerhasset's island with an overt act of Treason, was not expressly denied; but the contrary was strongly insinuated. Although all evidence was proclaimed to be irrelevant and inadmissible upon the indictment which had been filed against *Aaron Burr*, the jury were informed that the court by no means intended to interfere with their rights, and if they found him guilty upon the evidence which had been introduced, they had a right to do so!!

The joy and exultation visible in the faces of Col. *Burr* and his friends was such as might have been expected.

Mr. *Hay* observed that the opinion he had just heard furnished a variety of matter of consideration, that he could not immediately determine upon the course which ought to be pursued on the part of the United States.—He wished therefore to be furnished with the opinion for his perusal, and to be allowed a little time to consider the steps which it might be proper to take.

After some conversation his motion was acceded to, and the session of the court suspended until 6 o'clock, P. M. at which time the counsel for the U. S. not being yet satisfied as to the measures to be taken, a further indulgence was granted them, and the court adjourned until Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

The court sat at ten o'clock. Present the *Chief Justice* only.

Mr. *Hay* informed the court that the opinion delivered yesterday had been maturely considered by the counsel for the U. States; the result of which was that he had nothing farther to offer, of evidence, or argument, to this jury.

The jury then withdrew; and, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned into court; and Col. *Carrington* their foreman offered their verdict, in the following words endorsed on the bill of indictment:—"We of the jury find "that *Aaron Burr* is not proved to be guilty "under this indictment *by any evidence sub-*"*mitted to us*. We therefore find him not "guilty."

Col. *Burr* and his counsel warmly objected to this verdict, as informal, and not authorised by the charge given to the jury when they were sworn; contending it was their duty to say "guilty," or "not guilty," *and no more*;—and that they had no right to return a verdict *in writing*, but only *ore tenus*.

Mr. *Hay* said, he knew of no principle which prevented the jury from finding a verdict in this form; and insisted that it ought to be recorded in the words used by them.

Mr. *Richard E. Parker* (one of the jury) observed that, if they were sent back, he should not agree to return any other verdict.—It was more satisfactory in this shape to him and to the rest of the jury, than in any other. If he were to answer *ore tenus*, he should certainly make use of the words which had been written. He enquired whether the endorsement could not stand, and the verdict be recorded in the usual form?

The *Chief Justice* was of opinion that this might be done; and that the court had no right to reject the verdict (since it was a full answer to what had been given in charge) but could direct it to be put in proper form.

The indorsement remained as the jury had made it on the indictment; and the general verdict of "not guilty" was entered on the record.

Col. *Burr* said he should not move for his discharge until to-morrow. If there were any objections to his taking this course, they might be made.

The counsel for the United States not being prepared to adopt any certain course with respect to the indictment against him for a misdemeanor, nothing farther was done.

General *JONATHAN DAYTON* appeared in court, to answer the indictments found against him for treason and misdemeanor.

He was admitted to give bail; and entered into a recognizance for his appearance the day after to-morrow in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with a Mr. *Williamson* of Elizabeth Town (New-Jersey) and Mr. *Luther Martin*, his securities.

The court is to sit again on this day (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock.

REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THAT valuable fractional section No. 25 in Township 9 of Range 9, in the district of lands offered for sale at Steubenville, containing 382 acres and 57 hundred parts of an acre, on which the Town of Calcutta has been laid out. This tract is situate on the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river near Fort Lawrence, and about one hundred miles nearly due west of Pittsburgh; sixty miles from Wheeling, Steubenville and Charlestown; nine miles south west of Canton, and about the same distance south east of Bethlehem. The old road leading from Pittsburgh and Georgetown to Sanudsky, passes through the tract.

A Log Dwelling House and Lot at the mouth of *Indian-Wheeling*. The House has a good cellar under the whole, and two rooms on each floor, one of which is calculated for a store. The lot, on which other necessary out-buildings are erected and well inclosed, is 100 feet in front.

A Dwelling House and two Lots in the Borough of Wheeling.

Also, Fractional Sections No. 29, 31, and 32, in Township No. 2, Range No. 10, in Columbia county, in the aforesaid District; containing about 850 acres.—This land is situate at the Forks of Tuscarawas; and the Town of Carter's-Ville laid out on one of the tracts.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
12th Sept. 1807.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Commissioners of Jefferson County will meet at the place of holding Court in the town of Steubenville, on Monday the twelfth day of October next, and will then and there proceed to sell at Public Auction, the building of a Court House in said town; the sale to begin at twelve o'clock—the lowest bidder to be the purchaser, who shall give bond with approved security to commissioners for the due performance of said building. A Plan, together with a description of said building, may be seen at any time after the 20th of this intant, by applying to John Ward, in Steubenville. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN JACKSON,
ANDREW ANDERSON, } Comm'rs. of Jefferson
MARTIN ANDREWS. } County.

Commissioners' Office,
Sept. 8, 1807.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen, on Tuesday the 8th inst. from the subscriber living seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Butler Road, a *Strawberry-Roan* HORSE, about 15 and a half hands high, 5 years old next spring, a natural trotter, the hair of his mane is worn short under the collar. He was in good order. The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or Ten Dollars for the horse alone.

WILLIAM STEALY.

Allegheny county, Sept. 14 1807.

N. B. The above horse is suspected to have been stolen by one or other of two men, who each wore a blue great coat, and white linen overals—one about the middle size, the other less.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of *JOHN NICKLE*, late of Robinson township, deceased, to come forward and pay off their respective dues before the first of December next.—Likewise, all persons having demands against said estate to bring forward their accounts, legally attested, for settlement, before the expiration of said time.

MARY NICKLE, Administratrix.
WILLIAM NICKLE, } Admin-
BENJAMIN MILLER, } istrators.

Allegheny county, Sept. 14, 1807.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living near John Finley's, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, *Two Heifer Calves*; one red and white spotted, the other a brindle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL REED.

Sept. 14, 1806.

Strayed from the subscriber in the beginning of August, a small black Mare, about 4 years old, no particular mark recollected, except her left hind foot marked with an H. Whoever takes up said Mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and reasonable charges paid, by

GEORGE RAPP.

Harmony, September 9, 1807.

I will deliver at this place, any time when called on, SALT, for double distilled WHISKEY, delivered on our waters by the 20th of next March.

Any Merchant or Distiller, I think, will find their advantage in forwarding the terms they will contract on, and if agreed to may receive the Salt.

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1807.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 19th of September, instant,

One hundred and forty-eight acres of land, more or less, situate in Plumb township, adjoining lands of *John M'Masters*, *Henry Dinsmore*, *David Maxwell*, and others, on which is two cabbins and a stable, and about forty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Philip Crinor, deceased, in the hands of his executors, and to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

7th September, 1807.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

S. DOUGLAS,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he purposes to open a Night School, on the seventeenth of next month, in which he will teach the Branches of his day school, and at the same rates per quarter. The pupils must furnish themselves with Candles, Quills, and Ink. Hours of tuition from 6 till 9.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Jane, has conducted herself in an improper manner, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract from this date.

LYMAN WESTOVER.

September 7, 1807.

Taken up trespassing on the farm of the subscriber, near the four mile run, on the Monongahela river, Pitt township, a small Black COW, has no perceivable mark, and has lately had a calf; also, a small black STEER, with a crop off the near ear, and three slits in the off ear.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES SCUCH.

Allegheny county, Sept. 3, 1807.

TO RENT,

THE Room lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Medicine Store, also, the Cellar attached to it.

Apply at the premises.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1807.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet on the Public Square in Pittsburgh the last Monday of the present month (Sept. 28th) for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military art—Each one will appear in complete uniform, furnished with a musket and bayonet.

The Captains of the Regiment are ordered to give notice to their respective companies, that they will be trained and exercised in companies on the first Monday of October next.

WM. WILKINS, Lt. Col. 141st,
Regt. Penn. M.

By yesterday's Mail.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

[Per ship Sally, from Liverpool at Boston.]

PEACE,

BETWEEN RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

"*Berlin, July* 5.—We have received certain intelligence from the French head quarters, that according to the terms of the armistice lately concluded, the Russian troops in Pomerania are to remain neutral."

LONDON.

Statesman Office, July 15—12 *o'clock.*

We have this moment received Paris papers to the 8th inst. and Hamburgh and Altona papers to the same date. The latter brings the important news of the preliminaries of peace being actually signed between Russia and France. The cordiality and seeming friendship in which the two emperors are represented as living together in the same town, make us apprehensive the interests of this country have not been much consulted in this treaty.

"*Stettin, July* 2—(at night)—The Preliminaries of Peace between France and Russia are signed.

"The two emperors have had an interview, and reside in the same town with their respective guards.

"This important news was received here this morning, and was brought by one of marshal Brune's aids-de-camp. The letter does not mention the town where the interview took place but there is every reason to believe it was at Tilsit.

(*Abeille du Nord, July* 7.")

"*Tilsit, June* 25.—The conference of the two emperors of Russia and France took place yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on a raft in the Niemen, on which gen. Lareboissiere, commander of the artillery of the guards, had caused one pavilion to be erected for their imperial majesties, and another for their attendants. His majesty the emperor Napoleon, attended by the grand duke of Berg prince of Neufchatel, marshal Bessieres, grand marshal of the palace, Duroc, and Caulaincourt, master of the horse, proceeded to the banks of the Niemen, and went on board the vessel which was to take him to the raft. At the same time the emperor Alexander, with the grand Duke Constantine, gen. Benningsen, general Onwaroff, prince Labanoff, and his first adjutant-general count Lieben, put off from the opposite banks.

The two vessels reached the raft at the same time; the two emperors embraced each other on leaving the vessels, and entered the pavilion prepared for them. This conference lasted about two hours; and when it was closed, the attendants of the two emperors were admitted. The emperor Alexander paid many handsome compliments to the French officers who attended Napoleon, and the latter conversed for a long time with the grand duke Constantine, and with gen. Benningsen.—Both emperors returned afterwards to their vessels.

"*Tilsit, June* 26.—Last night, immediately after the conference was over, prince Labanoff arrived at the French head-quarters. A convention was concluded, that one half of the town of Tilsit is to be considered as neutral. His majesty, the emperor Alexander, his retinue and guards are to take up quarters in the neutral part of the town.

"The emperor of Russia intends, we understand to dine this day with the French emperor; and it is supposed, that the king of Prussia, will be of the party."

Of the conditions of the Treaties of Peace we are not yet accurately informed; but the following are said to be amongst the principal ones:—

"That Poland shall be possessed as before by Prussia and Russia;—That all the Prussian territories are to be restored, except Silesia and Westphalia;—That the fortress of Magdebourg shall be garrisoned by the French, until peace between Great Britain and France shall take place; and that all the ports and places on this side of the Elbe shall henceforward be under the dominion and control of France. It is conjectured that, Bremen, Embden, and the whole of East Friesland, are to be united to Holland; and that Silesia is to be erected into a separate principality."

INVASION REVIVED.—Lettes from the Coast state, that already very active preparations appear to be making on the heights near Boulogne, for the re-establishment of an immense camp. A great number of new huts have lately been erected, all of which are painted white, exhibiting to the distant spectator a very formidable appearance. The vessels composing the grand flotilla intended for the invasion of this country are in a state of decay.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

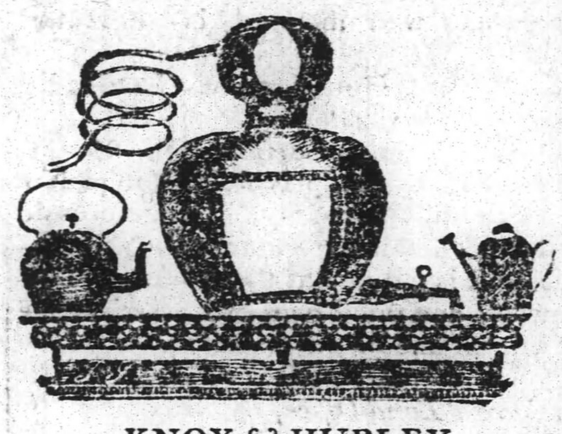
Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in the Scotch Bottom, some time during the summer, an old looking brindle muhle COW, has a bell on tied with a small cord which is put round her neck a number of times. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

August 27, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

PITTSBURGH LOTTERY.

THE Managers will commence drawing the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY in the Court-House in Pittsburgh, the 26th day of October next. All those who have Tickets to sell, are hereby required to make return to the Managers before that day, on failure thereof, the Managers will deem them accountable for the price of the number of Tickets put into their hands.

As there are yet a number of Tickets on hand, the Managers propose to sell them to good hands, or on security, payable ten days after the drawing commences. Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.